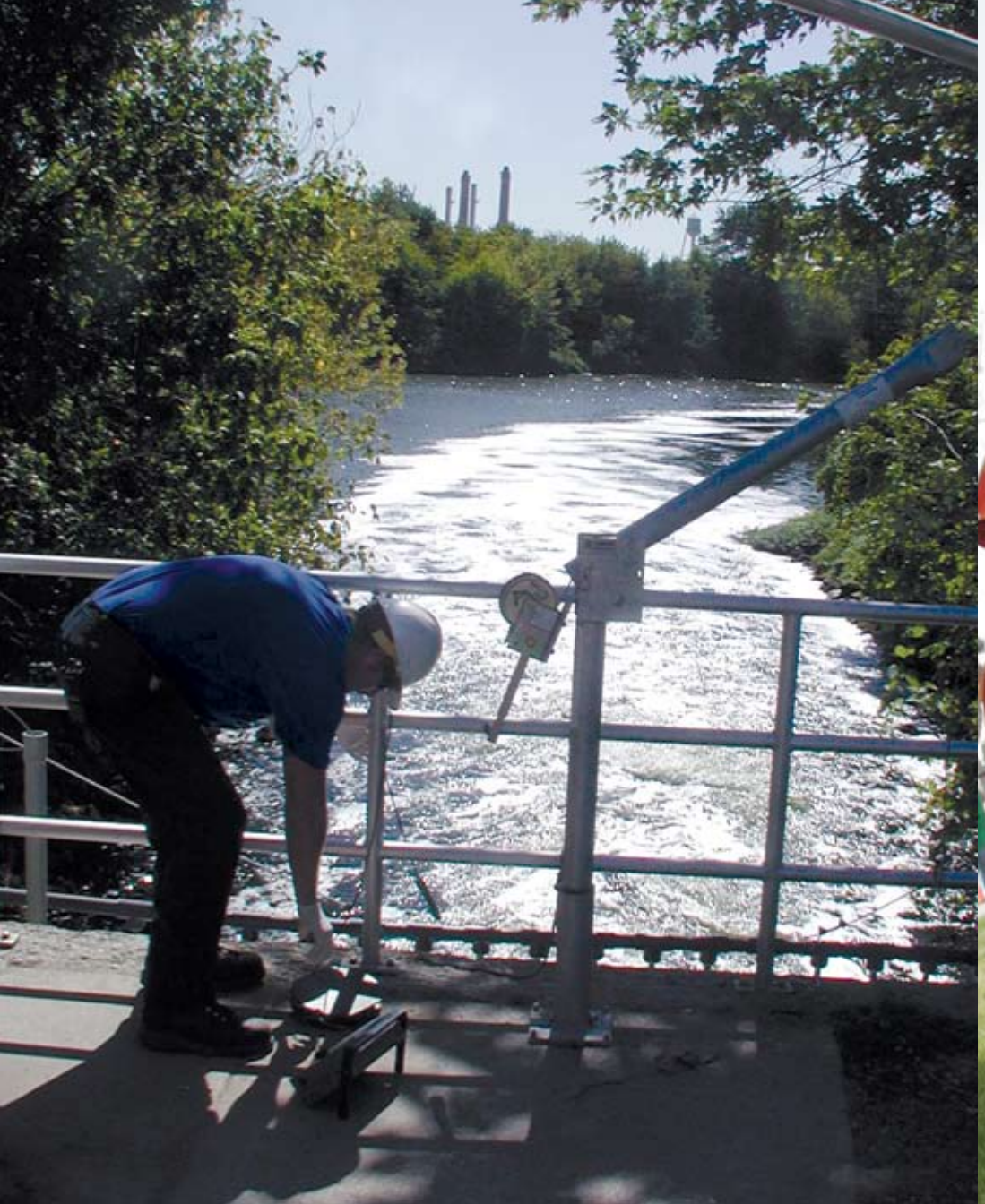
INVESTING IN CLEAN WATER

2006-07 Clean Streams Progress Report

CLEAN STREAMS
HEALTHY NEIGHBORHOODS

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LETTER FROM MAYOR PETERSON

These past two years have been bright for the city of Indianapolis and our Clean Streams-Healthy Neighborhoods program.

Decades of accepting the discharge of raw sewage into our rivers and creeks after heavy rains came to an end when we signed an agreement in 2006 with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and Indiana Department of Environmental Management, approving our long-term sewer reconstruction plan. The day when we can take pride in our wonderful water resources is not far down the road.

There were many other achievements in 2006 and 2007 that received a little less attention: neighborhoods receiving sewer service for the first time, long-standing drainage problems being solved, aging sanitary sewers being rehabilitated and treatment plants expanding to treat more flows.

Congratulations to the employees of the Department of Public Works and all the elected officials, business partners and Indianapolis residents who helped make this possible. We all should be proud of these achievements and look forward to a cleaner, healthier future.

Bart Peterson, *Mayor of Indianapolis*

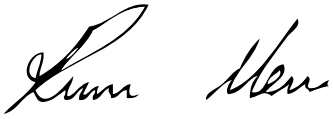
LETTER FROM KUMAR MENON

The city has embarked upon a 20-year plan to improve the health and quality of life in our neighborhoods by curbing raw sewage overflows into rivers and streams, addressing chronic flooding and eliminating thousands of failing septic tanks.

Behind this plan are the hundreds of Department of Public Works employees and contractors who help plan, design, build, operate and maintain our water and wastewater infrastructure. This report highlights their work on your behalf to make Indianapolis a better place to live.

Our Clean Streams-Healthy Neighborhoods program is the largest investment in the city's infrastructure in our history. As such, it also offers an opportunity to strengthen the economy and foster business development in our community. Jobs of all types will be created — engineering, construction, skilled trades and many ancillary support services. DPW is working to support the local workforce and enable minority- and women-owned businesses to participate in projects that will benefit our community.

Cleaner streams. Healthier neighborhoods. More job opportunities. These will bring long-term benefits to the city of Indianapolis. Thank you for your support of the Indianapolis Department of Public Works.



Kumar Menon, *DPW Director*

◀ Left: A worker monitors the outfall where treated water is discharged to the White River at the Belmont Advanced Wastewater Treatment Plant.
Right: A student participates in a water relay at the first "Make a Splash Indianapolis" water festival.

The city reached an important milestone in 2006 with federal and state approval of its long-term control plan to reduce raw sewage overflows.

The approval was documented in a consent decree signed in October by the city, the Indiana Department of Environmental Management, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Department of Justice. The consent decree was approved by U.S. District Judge David F. Hamilton on December 19, 2006. IDEM formally approved the long-term control plan in January 2007.

Mayor Bart Peterson said the settlement helped avoid lengthy and costly litigation and allows the city to continue its focus on resolving the long-standing raw sewage overflow problem.

LONG-TERM PLAN & CONSENT DECREE
APPROVED

"The plan reflects the hard work of many city staff and residents who care about Indianapolis and want to make our neighborhoods cleaner and healthier," the mayor said.

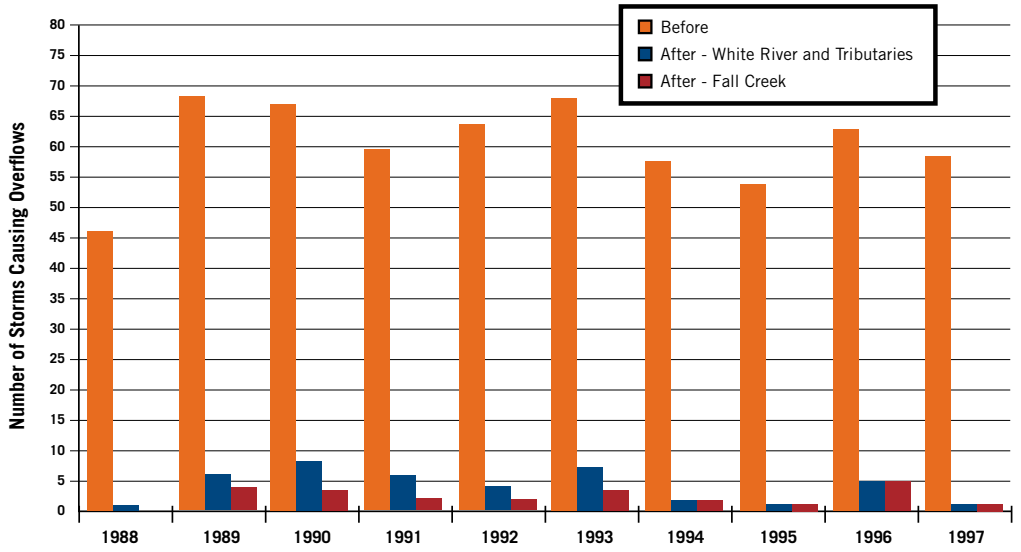
The decree requires implementation of the city's long-term control plan, with milestone dates for beginning construction and completing individual projects. All milestones in 2006 and 2007 were met on or ahead of schedule. All projects must be fully operational by December 2025.

Raw sewage overflows from outdated sewers during wet weather are a century-old problem faced by hundreds of cities, especially in the Midwest and Northeast. Indianapolis is no exception, with combined storm and sanitary sewers dating to the late 1800s and early 1900s.

Historically, in a typical year, nearly six billion gallons of untreated sewage overflowed from more than 130 outfall pipes located along the White River, Fall Creek, Pleasant Run, Bean Creek, Pogues Run, Eagle Creek, Lick Creek and State Ditch. Another two billion gallons of partially treated sewage overflowed at the city's wastewater treatment plants.

Under the city's plan, 95 to 97 percent of wet weather flows will be captured and treated, eliminating overflows during all but the heaviest rain storms.

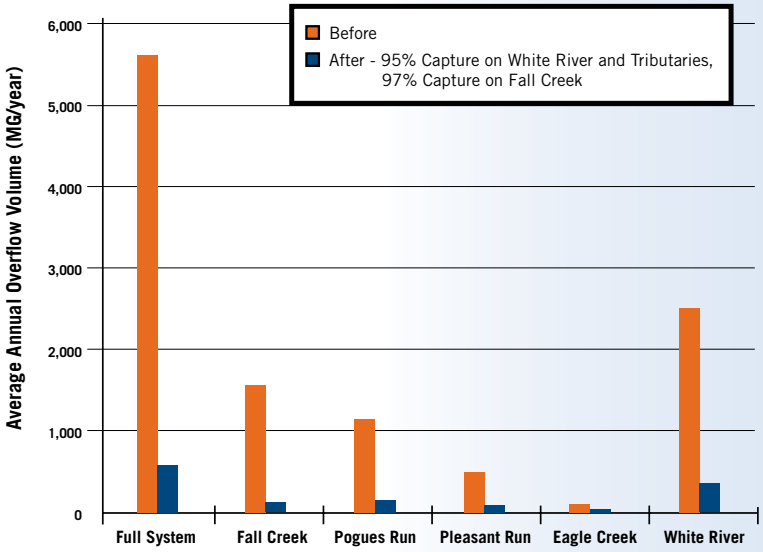
OVERFLOW VOLUME – BEFORE & AFTER



Source: 1950-2003 NetSTORM Simulation. Baseline Conditions and Selected LTCP.

Note: (1) For before conditions, there is an average annual frequency of 60 overflow events per year. The distribution of the 60 events is based on the 54-year precipitation record.
(2) It is estimated that at least one CSO outfall structure would discharge for the listed number of dates each year.

OVERFLOW FREQUENCY – BEFORE & AFTER



Mayor Bart Peterson announces the completion of the city's long-term plan to reduce sewage overflows in July 2006. Joining in the announcement were Marion County Health Director Dr. Virginia A. Caine and City-County Councillor Lonnell "King Ro" Conley. Above: Clean Stream Team members celebrate the announcement of the plan's completion. Front row (l. to r.): Naren Patel, Rosemary Spalding, Kumar Menon, Diana Hamilton, Mark Jacob. Back row: Roger Kelso, Carlton Ray, Otto W. "Buzz" Krohn, James Garrard, Mayor Bart Peterson, Michael Massonne, Tim Method.

From 2000-2006, DPW spent hundreds of millions of dollars to reduce raw sewage overflows into White River and other Marion County streams, even before the city's long-term plan was finalized with state and federal regulators. These early action projects built a foundation for the long-term plan by expanding treatment plants and reducing raw sewage overflows in areas near schools, parks and neighborhoods where children play.

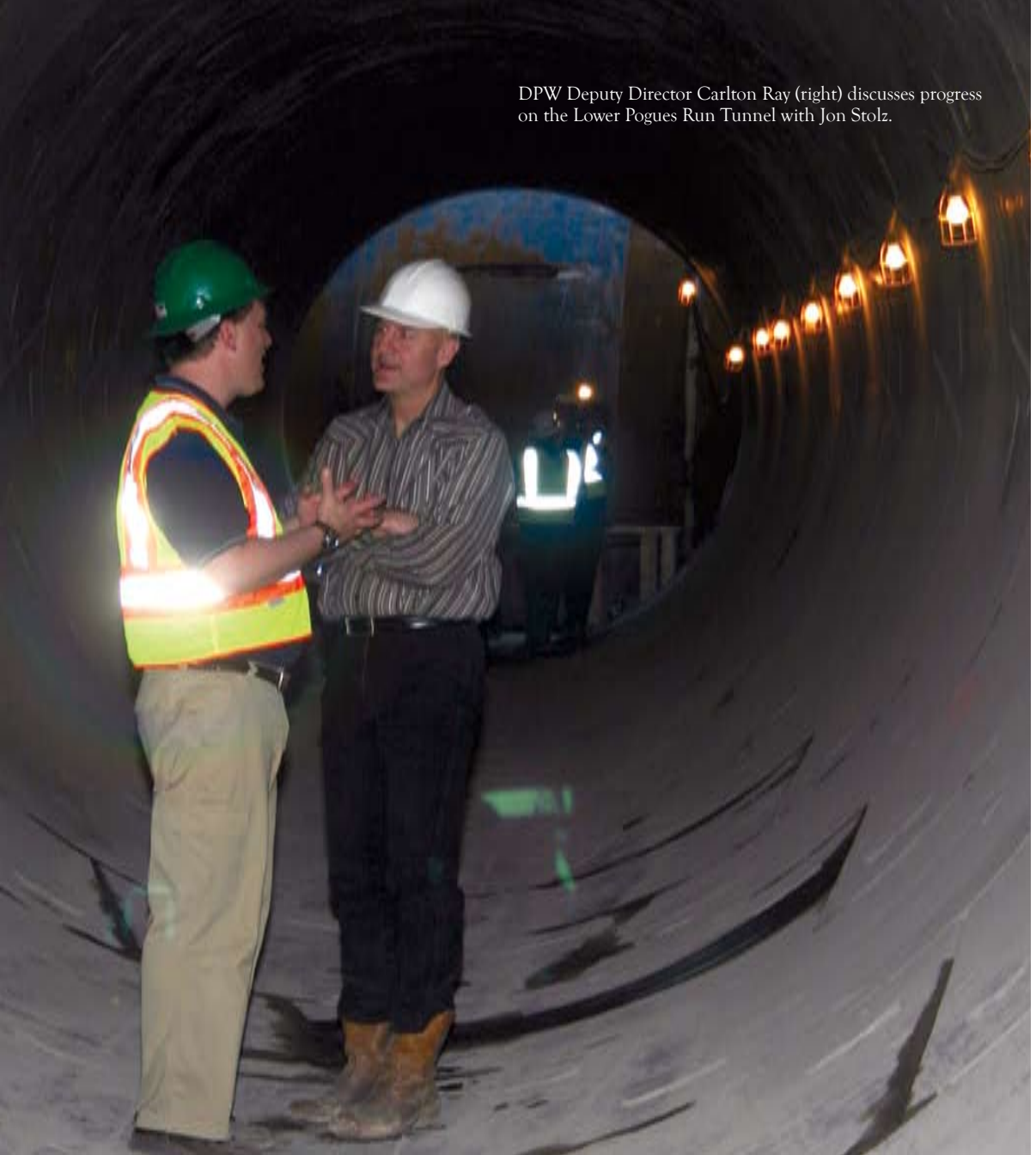
In December 2006, the city completed the Lower Pogues Run Tunnel, which, in an average year, will prevent 95 million gallons of raw sewage from polluting a creek near three IPS schools. Focusing on the lower portion of Pogues Run between 10th and New York streets, DPW rehabilitated old brick sewers, constructed a new tunnel to capture sewer overflows and redirected those overflows into an existing downtown tunnel — and away from the schools.

New storage basins at the Belmont and Southport Advanced Wastewater Treatment Plants captured 970 million gallons of sewage during their first full year of operation in 2006. This sewage otherwise would have flowed into the White River or Little Buck Creek with partial or no treatment during wet weather. The storage basins, completed in late 2005, are reducing overflow frequency by temporarily storing the flows during wet weather until the plants have the capacity to treat the flows.

REDUCING RAW SEWAGE OVERFLOWS

In 2006-2007, DPW completed six raw sewage overflow projects worth $19.5 million, authorized construction on three projects worth $3.3 million, and awarded $8.65 million in professional service contracts on six additional projects. Key achievements include:

- Finalizing a route and completing 30 percent of the design on the Interplant Connect, a 6.5-mile underground sewer that will connect the city's two wastewater treatment plants.
- Completing a project to reduce stormwater flows in neighborhood sewers and eliminate overflows to Fall Creek near Sherman Drive and 39th Street.
- Continuing planning and geotechnical investigations for the Fall Creek/White River deep tunnel, the largest single project in the city's long-term plan.
- Beginning construction on sewer separation projects to eliminate sewer overflows to White River at Thompson Road and to Lick Creek along Interstate 465 on the city's southside, which was completed ahead of schedule.
- Initiating Phase II of the Real-Time Overflow Control Evaluation to identify places where existing sewer lines can be maximized to help reduce raw sewage overflows and increase system capacity.



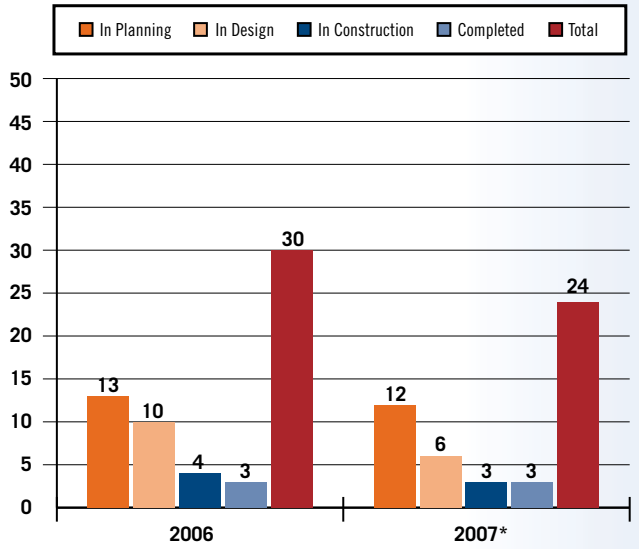
DPW Deputy Director Carlton Ray (right) discusses progress on the Lower Pogues Run Tunnel with Jon Stolz.

HOW YOU CAN HELP

We need you to join us in solving the problem of raw sewage in our streams. Everyone has a role: individual citizens, government, nonprofit organizations, businesses, industry and community groups. You can help by:

- Disposing of fats, oils and grease in the trash and not down the drain. They can accumulate in your drainage pipes and sewers, causing sewage backups and overflows.
- Coming to a public meeting to learn more about what is being done.
- Inviting Clean Stream Team representatives to make a presentation to your civic association or neighborhood group.
- Learning how you can reduce water use in your homes and businesses and help keep pollution out of storm drains.

RAW SEWAGE OVERFLOW PROJECT STATUS 2006 – 2007



*2007 data as of December 1, 2007.

The city's sanitary sewer system carries raw sewage away from homes and businesses to the wastewater treatment plants for treatment. Unlike the combined sewer system, its pipes are designed to carry only sewage — not stormwater.

Cracks in aging sewers and deteriorating manholes allow clear water to leak into the sewer, taking up space needed to transport sewage to our treatment plants. In some areas, sump pumps and downspouts are illegally connected to the sanitary sewers, causing them to overflow or back up into basements. Elsewhere, current or anticipated growth requires additional sewer capacity. The city's treatment plants also need to replace or upgrade aging equipment.

In 2006 and 2007, DPW accelerated its program to repair aging infrastructure, address the bottlenecks in the sewers and reduce overflows into people's backyards, streets and basements. Bids were awarded for 13 sanitary sewer projects worth $52.1 million, including sewer rehabilitation and projects to eliminate chronic overflows

CONSTRUCTION PROJECT COSTS

	2006	2007
Sanitary Sewers – Bids Awarded	$19.2 million	$32.9 million
Plant Improvements – Completed	$43.9 million	$29.1 million

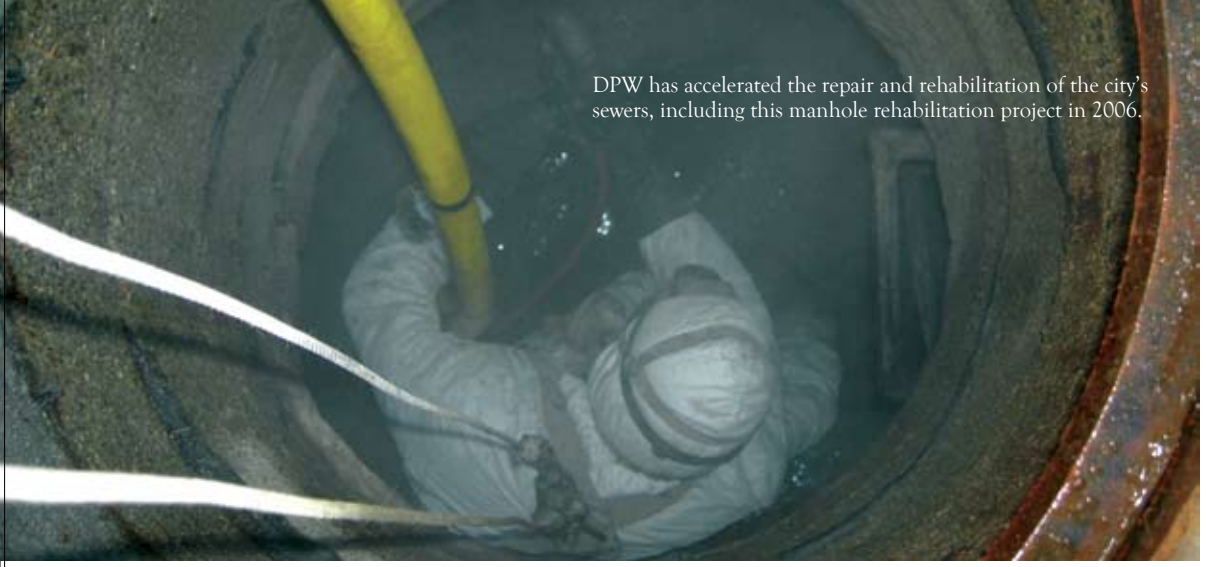
At the treatment plants, 12 improvement projects worth $73 million were completed, including electrical upgrades, effluent filter rehabilitation and other equipment replacement projects.

IMPROVING SANITARY SEWER AND TREATMENT CAPACITY

Rehabilitation continued on the Belmont North Interceptor sewer, which serves the growing population of Pike Township, western Washington Township and northeastern Wayne Township. Over the years, the growth of homes and businesses in this area has pushed the system beyond its limits. Cracks in the sewer and manholes also allow clear water to infiltrate the already overloaded system. Design began in 2006 on a parallel interceptor that will provide long-term relief to the Belmont North system.

The city began construction in 2007 on other sanitary sewer improvements, including:

- Improving pumping capacity at the sewage lift station at 21st Street and Country Club Road, which has chronic overflow problems. Lift stations pump wastewater to a higher elevation in the sewer system so it can continue its downhill path to the wastewater treatment plant. DPW also will replace a force main with a larger 12-inch diameter pipe along Country Club Road.
- Eliminating chronic raw sewage discharges into Fall Creek near Shadeland Avenue. The project will solve wet-weather capacity problems with sewers and sewage lift stations in the Avalon Hills neighborhood and Fort Harrison State Park. The existing sewer system, which serves the city of Lawrence on the city's northeast side, cannot handle the large volumes of wastewater it receives during wet weather.

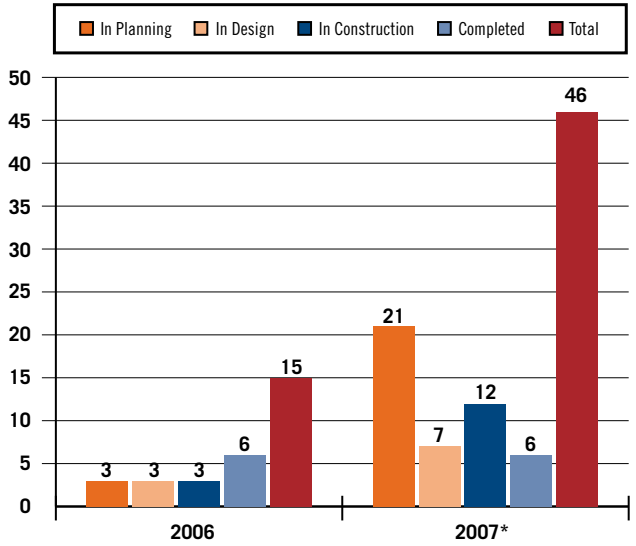


DPW has accelerated the repair and rehabilitation of the city's sewers, including this manhole rehabilitation project in 2006.

HOW YOU CAN HELP

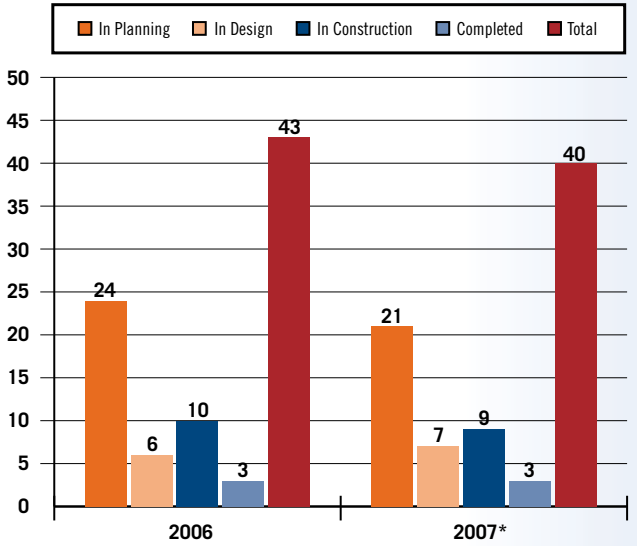
Are your gutter downspouts or sump pump hooked up to the sanitary sewer system? These connections may be illegal and contribute to the capacity problem in our sewers. To learn how to disconnect, go to www.indycleanstreams.org and click on the "Correct Connect" logo. Every household or business that redirects stormwater out of the sanitary sewer helps prevent raw sewage from backing up into our basements or overflowing into our waterways.

TREATMENT PLANT PROJECT STATUS 2006 – 2007



*2007 data as of December 1, 2007.

SANITARY PROJECT STATUS 2006 – 2007



*2007 data as of December 1, 2007.

Failing septic systems create health hazards in our neighborhoods and cause many problems for homeowners. Under the Septic Tank Elimination Program (STEP), 18,000 high-priority homes will be taken off septic systems and connected to city sewers by 2025.

Under a program approved by the City-County Council, the city stopped using the unpopular Barrett Law financing system, which allows municipalities to charge residents for infrastructure projects, to fund sewer improvements.

However, property owners must pay a $2,500 connection fee and sewer connection costs on their property, such as abandoning septic tanks, constructing a sewer lateral from their home to the city's system and paying permit and connection fees. STEP has reduced typical homeowner costs by approximately 50 percent. DPW also created an installment plan available to low-income residents to pay the $2,500 connection fee over time.

ELIMINATING
SEPTIC TANKS

In 2006, the city completed construction on eight STEP projects totaling $12.6 million: Thompson/Emerson, Margaret/Shelbyville, Highland/Kessler (Grandview Drive), 52nd/Buttonwood, 26th/Arlington, Franklin/Rawles, Woodburn/Country Club and 42nd/Kessler. Together, these projects provided sewer service to more than 500 homes.

Nearly 200 homes received sewer service near Grandview Drive in the Highland-Kessler neighborhood in October 2006.

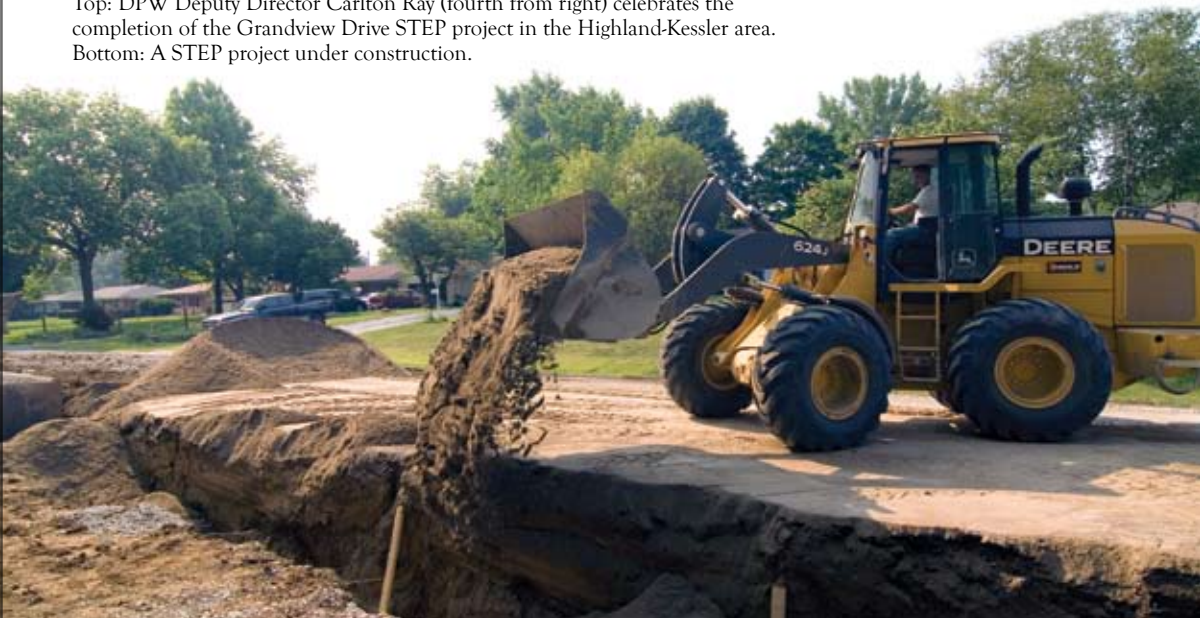
"My feelings about the new sanitary sewers can be described in one word — relieved," said Ray Baker, president of the Highland-Kessler Civic League. "We've seen raw sewage in ditches from broken septics. Some residents can only do laundry or flush toilets, but not both at the same time. We're excited to hook up to sewers and see our property values go up."

Baker commended the city for STEP and the financial assistance plan. "We have neighbors on fixed incomes that could not afford $2,500 in one lump sum. The installment plan has helped them tremendously."

In 2007, the city completed construction on three STEP projects totaling $23 million: Devon Corridor, Franklin/Harrison/Northeastern and Forest Park/Southport. Together, these projects provided sanitary sewer service to nearly 1,000 homes.

In October 2007, DPW broke ground on a high-priority sewer project on the city's southeast side. The Franklin/Southeastern project is part of the Southeastern Corridor project, which is one of the largest Septic Tank Elimination Program (STEP) projects in the city's 20-year plan. The $21.3 million project will provide sanitary sewers to nearly 520 homes in the Franklin/Southeastern neighborhood, while the entire Southeastern Corridor project includes about 1,660 properties. Construction on the two-phase project is anticipated to be complete at the end of 2010.

Top: DPW Deputy Director Carlton Ray (fourth from right) celebrates the completion of the Grandview Drive STEP project in the Highland-Kessler area.
Bottom: A STEP project under construction.

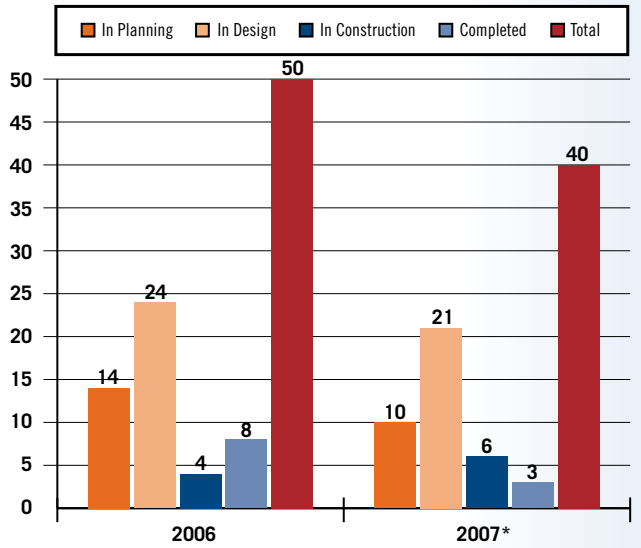


HOW YOU CAN HELP

If you own a septic system, please follow these steps to keep it in good working condition:

- Have your septic system inspected by a professional at least every three years, and have the septic tank pumped as necessary (usually every three to five years).
- Care for the septic system drain field by not driving or parking vehicles on it. Plant only grass over and near the drain field to avoid damage from roots.
- Flush responsibly. Flushing household chemicals like paint, pesticides, oil and antifreeze can destroy the biological treatment taking place in the system. Other items, such as diapers, paper towels and cat litter, can clog the septic system and potentially damage components.

STEP PROJECT STATUS 2006 – 2007



*2007 data as of December 1, 2007.

Many streets and yards throughout the city of Indianapolis flood because of poor drainage conditions. Flooding occurs for several reasons, including the city's flat terrain, clay soils, urban development and clogged or poorly maintained drainage systems.

When open land is developed, stormwater no longer can seep naturally into the ground. Hard surface areas, such as buildings, streets and parking lots, cannot absorb stormwater, and the result is increased stormwater runoff.

The Board of Public Works approved nearly $23.4 million in spending on flood control, drainage and stormwater quality improvement projects in 2006 and 2007. To solve drainage problems in the Windcombe neighborhood near 78th and College Avenue, DPW began construction in 2006 to re-grade the pavement and install new drainage inlets and pipes. The city also is adding a stormwater treatment system to a reconstructed outfall to remove oil, floating debris and suspended solids.

IMPROVING STORMWATER MANAGEMENT,
FLOOD CONTROL AND DRAINAGE

In 2007, construction began on drainage improvements in the Mars Hill, Lafayette Heights and Maywood neighborhoods on the city's southwest side. Rain brings street, yard and basement flooding to these neighborhoods, which were built on a mostly flat, low-lying flood plain. A DPW community survey showed that 72 percent of respondents reported standing water in their streets for more than six hours after rainfall. Thirty-nine percent reported the standing water was greater than one foot.

The city installed new technologies in four stormwater retention ponds to remove pollutants from stormwater before it reaches rivers and streams. The underground vortex technology is designed to trap and screen out 80 percent of the suspended solids in the first-flush of stormwater runoff. The new technology is being installed along Derbyshire Creek, Holly Creek, Farley Creek and Wetnight Ditch.

The October 2005 stormwater rate increase also allowed the city to tackle about 380 smaller-scale drainage improvements costing less than $5,000 each. Projects included replacing stormwater inlets, catch basins that lie below the inlets or small sections of problem pipes. Each of these projects provides relief from a drainage problem, making travel on our streets a little easier and a lot safer. Other projects in construction at the end of 2007 included:

- Northern Estates drainage improvements
- Fleming and Washington Streets drainage improvements
- Whalen Avenue drainage improvements
- Charter Oak drainage improvements
- Bluff and West Streets drainage improvements
- Countywide miscellaneous drainage improvements

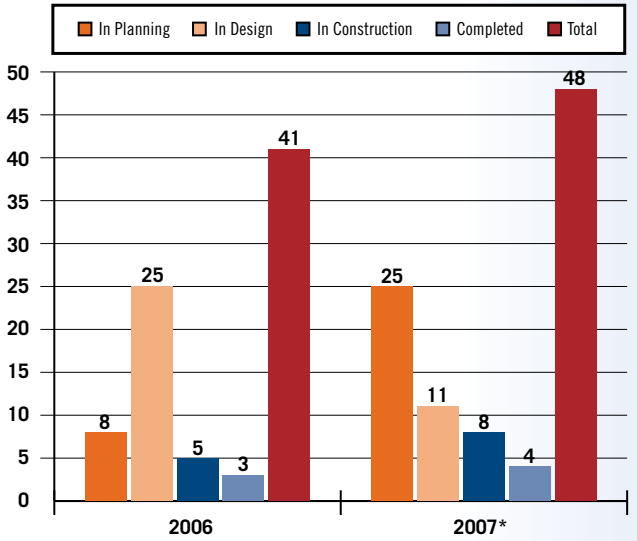
Top: Construction underway on drainage improvements in the Mars Hill neighborhood.
Bottom: Stormwater projects are targeting neighborhood and street flooding throughout Marion County

HOW YOU CAN HELP

Many stormwater drainage facilities are on private property and are the responsibility of home and business owners. Here's what property owners should do:

- Maintain swales and ditches, including roadside ditches, by mowing to eight inches or less and keeping them free of fill and other debris.
- Keep neighborhood creeks, ditches and storm inlet grates clear of debris, trash and leaves.
- Use approved rock or concrete for erosion control for creeks that run through private property.
- Make sure driveway culverts are free of debris, in good repair and set to proper elevation so that water does not back up.
- Call 327-4MAC (327-4622) to report illegal dumping in waterways.

STORMWATER AND DRAINAGE PROJECT STATUS 2006 – 2007



*2007 data as of December 1, 2007.

Clogged or poorly maintained drainage systems are a common cause of street and yard flooding throughout Indianapolis.

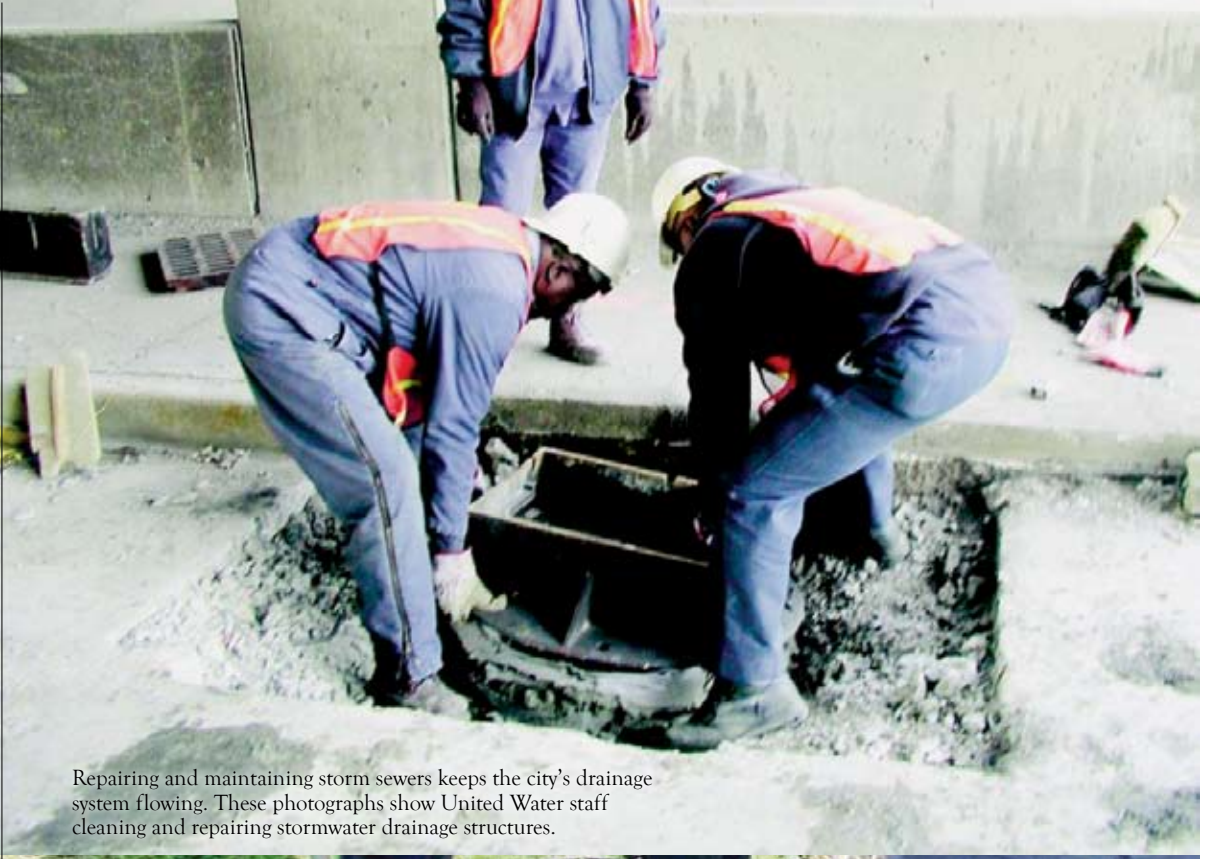
When neighborhood creeks and ditches become overgrown or clogged with debris, stormwater cannot drain away properly. Property owners are responsible for maintaining ditches and swales on their property, but homeowners often fail to do so. This lack of maintenance can block the intended flow of stormwater to our waterways and create health and safety problems in our neighborhoods.

OPERATING & MAINTAINING THE CITY'S
DRAINAGE SYSTEM

Through a contract with United Water, DPW maintains city-owned storm sewers, ditches and other stormwater drainage systems throughout Marion County. Proper maintenance of the stormwater drainage system helps ensure its integrity and protects life and property from the danger of flooding.

United Water's stormwater maintenance activities include cleaning storm sewer lines and city-owned storm structures, excavating roadside ditches and making minor repairs and replacements to storm sewer lines and structures. Much of this work is pre-planned by reviewing customer complaints and conducting field inspections during routine or preventive cleaning.

United Water's contract to operate and maintain the city's storm and sanitary sewers and treatment plants was set to expire at the end of 2007. The Department of Public Works solicited competitive proposals in 2007 to select a new contractor, receiving interest from four firms. In September, the City-County Council awarded United Water a new, incentive-based contract. A portion of United Water's compensation will be based on the company's ability to achieve 11 different goals based upon innovative operating efficiencies and enhancements.



Repairing and maintaining storm sewers keeps the city's drainage system flowing. These photographs show United Water staff cleaning and repairing stormwater drainage structures.

HOW YOU CAN HELP

Some areas flood because property owners have failed to maintain drainage ditches and driveway pipes. Property owners are responsible for making sure drainage ditches, driveway pipes and drainage easements are free and clear from debris, weeds, high grass and other objects that will obstruct the flow of water.

Make sure your drainage ditches allow water to flow and your driveway pipe is clear of debris and in proper working order.

In severe flooding cases, the city may complete roadside ditching or other maintenance to prevent standing water from deteriorating city streets and sidewalks. However, if water is ponding on private property and it is not affecting the city's assets, the city will not take corrective measures to improve private property.

CONTRACT OPERATOR STORM SEWER CLEANING & MAINTENANCE

Activity	2006	2007*
Sewer line cleaning (feet)	95,004	91,373
Line televising (feet)	5,332	6,624
Structure cleaning	9,654	9,824
Structures repaired or replaced	864	532
Storm lines repaired or replaced (feet)	4,907	3,784
Spillways and outfall repairs	27	42
Manhole adjustments	19	10
Ditching (feet)	38,076	21,519

*2007 data as of November 14, 2007.

When a new wastewater treatment process goes into operation or a new sewer starts accepting flow, DPW's construction responsibilities are coming to an end — but the long-term operation and maintenance responsibilities are only just beginning.

DPW must manage, operate and maintain the sewage collection system to ensure that sewage is safely and effectively transported to the advanced wastewater treatment plants for treatment. DPW performs these activities in partnership with United Water, the contract operator for the city's wastewater collection and treatment system.

The city's two advanced wastewater treatment plants can provide primary treatment for up to 450 million gallons of wastewater per day and secondary treatment for 300 million gallons per day in peak flow conditions. In 2006, the plants processed 2.25 billion gallons of sewage from Indianapolis homes, businesses and industries, achieving full compliance with their federal permit limits. The plants also achieved greater than 98 percent pollutant removal efficiency for total suspended solids, ammonia and organic matter (CBOD5).

OPERATING & MAINTAINING THE SEWER SYSTEM AND
WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANTS

With nearly 3,000 miles of sewers, 62,000 manholes and 250 sewage lift stations, the sewage collection system requires around-the-clock attention and care. The city uses an annual maintenance agreement with United Water to spell out maintenance activities such as:

- Sewer televising and cleaning
- Sewer and manhole rehabilitation
- Electrical system maintenance and upgrades
- Mechanical maintenance
- Flow meter maintenance
- Rain gauge maintenance

By conducting the right level of preventive and predictive maintenance, the city seeks to reduce the need for emergency repairs due to equipment breakdowns and failures. In 2006 and 2007, United Water staff cleaned more than four million feet of sewers under the contract with DPW. Some specific cleaning and maintenance activities are shown in the opposite table.

CONTRACT OPERATOR SEWER CLEANING & MAINTENANCE

Activity	2006	2007*
Sewer line cleaning (feet)	2,258,477	1,841,631
Solids removed during line cleaning (tons)	3,190	1,483
Line televising (feet)	438,215	397,599
Structure cleaning	324	594
Structures repaired or replaced	121	133
Sanitary lines repaired or replaced (feet)	121	568
Spillways and outfall repairs	5	1
Manhole adjustments	273	471
Combined sewer outfall inspections	40,487	34,467

*2007 data as of November 14, 2007.

Note: These numbers do not include sewer maintenance and repairs conducted under separate contracts with DPW Engineering.

◀ United Water staff monitor the treatment plant operations and conduct tests daily to ensure compliance with permit requirements.

DPW's Customer Service center responds to reports of blocked sewers, sewer cave-ins, flooded streets and other infrastructure problems in Indianapolis neighborhoods. Ten township coordinators (two in Center Township) provide the first response to customer complaints, working in the field to investigate problems and generate work orders for infrastructure maintenance and repairs. Dispatchers work in DPW's call center 24 hours a day, seven days a week — ensuring quick response during an emergency. Customer Service staff also maintain and update records of sewer structures in the city's computerized geographic information system.

RESPONDING TO CUSTOMER CONCERNS

Customer Service staff respond to hundreds of sanitary and stormwater-related complaints each year, as shown in the table on page 17. Typical problems include sewer backups, broken structures, cave-ins or depressions, obstructed sewer inlets, drainage problems and missing or displaced manhole covers. Staff also assisted law enforcement officers in successful investigations of stolen manhole covers and illegal dumping of commercial grease in a do-it-yourself car wash. Township coordinators also went beyond the call of duty to rescue ducklings trapped in sewer inlets.

SERVICE REQUESTS RESOLVED

	2006	2007*
Sewer backups or surcharges	150	231
Broken structure	97	90
Cave-in or depression	842	840
Ditching	134	92
Manhole	298	258
Obstructed structure	70	54
Odor	170	201
Overflows	210	120
Storm sewer problem or drainage	2,384	1,629
All other requests	66	92
Total	**4,421**	**3,607**

*2007 data as of November 14, 2007.

◀ Top: Matthew Beaver and Bernie Ahaus inspect a manhole.
Bottom: DPW's customer service employees respond to service requests and emergencies around the clock. (Clockwise, from left) Barb Akers, Courtney Hardy, LaRoy "Pepper" Passley, Steve Babb, Bernie Ahaus, Jon Wilson, Eric Jardina, Matthew Beaver, Sam Carson, Don Griffin.

"Make a Splash Indianapolis" Water Festival Wins Awards

More than 200 fourth and fifth grade students enjoyed learning about clean water at DPW's first "Make a Splash" water festival in May 2006. A second festival in 2007 saw an increase of more than 100 students, engaging nearly 350 fourth and fifth graders in hands-on water activities. The festivals help students learn about a range of water issues, from ecology and pollution prevention to wastewater treatment and water stewardship. Both water festivals were made possible through support from DPW, the Indianapolis Clean Stream Team and various sponsors.

"Make a Splash Indianapolis" received two awards for the 2006 water festival, including a 2007 International Association of Business Communicators EPIC Award of Merit and a 2007 MarCom Gold Award, judged by the Association of Marketing and Communications Professionals and one of the largest competitions of its kind in the world.

REACHING OUT TO THE COMMUNITY

DPW Engages Citizens at Community Events

DPW and the Clean Stream Team took part in approximately 14 events each year in 2006 and 2007. The largest event was the Earth Day Indiana Festival, which attracted an estimated 20,000 visitors and 130 exhibitors in 2007. Other community events attended include White River Clean-up, Kids Day on the Canal, Latino Fest, Let's Meet PBS Kids in the Park, Indiana Black Expo, Festival of Lanterns, Conservation Day at the Zoo and Indianapolis Metropolitan Police Department Community Days. City staff and Clean Stream Team members answered questions, led hands-on learning activities and encouraged citizens to help protect our waterways.

Clean Stream Team Endows Scholarship

In 2005, the Clean Stream Team launched a three-year, $103,000 campaign to endow a scholarship through the Purdue University-Indianapolis Public Schools Science Bound Program. Due to generous support by many local firms and a $38,000 donation from the Five Cities+ Conference, this goal was reached in 2006 — a year ahead of schedule. The full tuition scholarship will allow an eligible IPS student to attend Purdue to study environmental science or engineering. In 2007, an additional $47,000 was raised for the Science Bound Program — nearly half the amount needed to endow a scholarship.

City Exceeds Storm Drain Marking Goal

In an effort to improve water quality in Indianapolis, nearly 150 volunteers and DPW staff have marked nearly 4,000 storm drains since October 2006, doubling DPW's goal. These markings discourage people from dumping waste into storm drains and help increase awareness that when stormwater flows into storm drains, it empties directly into streams — along with all the pollutants and waste it picks up along the way.

CONTACT US TO GET INVOLVED

There are many ways you or your organization can get one step closer to understanding clean water needs in Indianapolis. DPW and the Clean Stream Team can help with:

- Group tours of local wastewater treatment plants
- Storm drain marking events for youth groups or adults
- Classroom visits, judges for science fairs and staff for career nights
- Information tables at neighborhood events
- Presentations at neighborhood meetings

Contact the Clean Stream Team at 327-8720 for more information.

◀ Students take an "Incredible Journey" during the first "Make a Splash Indianapolis" water festival.

The Clean Streams-Healthy Neighborhoods program represents the largest investment in clean water infrastructure in the city's history, creating opportunities for new business in one of America's most affordable and entrepreneurial cities.

"The scope and size of this program is unprecedented in our community," said DPW Director Kumar Menon. "We cannot do this work alone. With the commitment the city has made we need to continue our efforts to cultivate business — engineers, contractors, consultants and others — who can help us execute the program on time."

To effectively implement the program, the city will need expertise in the areas of pipelines, concrete, instrumentation and controls, hauling and excavation. In addition, the city needs material suppliers for stone, asphalt and concrete, and other support services such as traffic control, surveying and inspection services.

WORKING TO FORM BUSINESS NETWORKS & GROW
THE ECONOMY

By 2025, the city expects to install:

- More than 25 miles of new sewers and interceptors to capture and reduce raw sewage overflows.
- A new nine-mile-long deep underground tunnel to capture and convey overflows to the city's treatment plants.
- Three hundred miles of new sewers to serve neighborhoods now on septic systems.
- More than 70 miles of new sewers and interceptors to meet sanitary sewer capacity needs and anticipated future growth.
- Dozens of stormwater drainage projects and best management practices to improve stormwater quality.

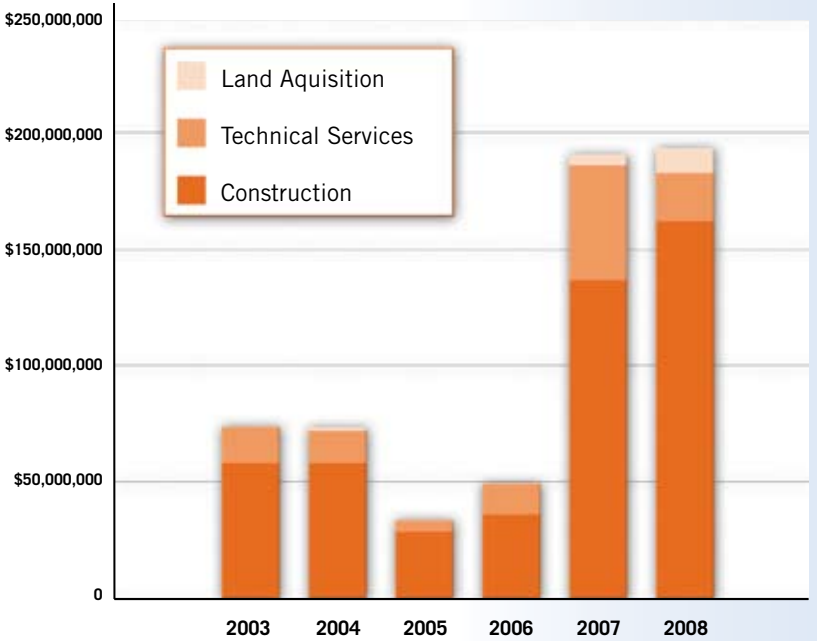
The chart at right demonstrates the rapid growth in sanitary and stormwater investments fueled by the Clean Streams-Healthy Neighborhoods program.

This growth represents new jobs and business opportunities for the Indianapolis community. In order to improve diversity and opportunity in the business community, the city has established a 15 percent participation goal for minority business enterprises and an 8 percent goal for women business enterprises. These goals must be met by prime contractors competing for Clean Streams-Healthy Neighborhoods projects.

Business leaders meet and greet at DPW's quarterly breakfasts, which are designed to connect minority- and women-owned firms with prime contractors.

DPW is reaching out to minority- and women-owned businesses and helping them connect with prime contractors to compete for city projects. The department hosts quarterly breakfasts to release information about upcoming projects and encourage networking between prime contractors and subcontractors to build successful teams. Starting in 2003 with just 12 people in attendance, the breakfast has expanded to more than 150 participants each quarter. To be added to the mailing list for DPW minority and women's business opportunities, call the Clean Stream Team at 327-8119.

INDIANAPOLIS DPW SANITARY AND STORMWATER INVESTMENT LEVELS (2003-08)



The Public Works Committee approves ordinances and budgets for all environmental and infrastructure concerns of the city and county, such as sewage collection and treatment, street paving, trash pickup, snow removal, solid waste management and traffic controls.

2007 CITY-COUNTY COUNCIL PUBLIC WORKS

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

LONNELL "KING RO" CONLEY, CHAIR

VIRGINIA CAIN

ANDRE CARSON

SCOTT KELLER

DANE MAHERN

ANGELA MANSFIELD

MARY MORIARTY ADAMS

MIKE SPEEDY

Note: Patrice Abduallah also served on the Public Works Committee in 2006 and part of 2007.

The Board of Public Works normally meets on the second and fourth Wednesday of the month to approve professional service agreements, construction bids and other public works expenditures, as required by the Council.

2006 – 2007 BOARD OF
PUBLIC WORKS

KUMAR MENON, CHAIR

ROGER BROWN

JOHN CHARLESTON

RICHARD ROWLEY

SUE SCHALK

GREG TAYLOR

KIP TEW

Note: James Garrard served as chair of the board from January until May 2006. Clarence Crain also served on the board from June to October 2006.

Congratulations to the following individuals and groups who received national or state recognition in 2006 for their work on the Indianapolis Clean Streams-Healthy Neighborhoods program:

The National Association of Clean Water Agencies (NACWA) presented a National Environmental Achievement Award to **Mayor Bart Peterson,** for aggressively addressing Indianapolis' combined sewer overflow problems.

NACWA also presented the **Belmont Advanced Wastewater Treatment Plant** with a Platinum 10 Peak Performance Award in 2007 for having 100 percent compliance for 10 consecutive years. The **Southport Advanced Wastewater Treatment Plant** earned Gold Awards in 2006 and 2007 for its 100 percent compliance record.

AWARDS AND RECOGNITION

The **Indianapolis Clean Stream Team** was recognized by the Friends of White River for exemplary service to the river. Then-DPW Director James Garrard accepted the Governmental Leadership award in January 2006.

Tom White of DPW's Office of Environmental Services was presented a Dedicated Service Award from the Friends of the White River at their January 2007 annual meeting.

The American Public Works Association gave **Indianapolis DPW** an Exceptional Performance Award in the area of journalism in 2007 for the city's public outreach campaign to raise sewer rates to fund long-needed clean water programs.

American Council of Engineering Companies (ACEC) Indiana, 2006 and 2007 Engineering Excellence Awards Competition:

- 2006 Honor Award, HNTB Corp. for City of Indianapolis **Flow Equalization Basins Project**
- 2006 Honor Award, Donohue & Associates for **White River CSO Outfall 039, Storage and Primary Treatment Design**
- 2006 Merit Award, Applied Engineering Services for **Electrical Improvements at Indianapolis Wastewater Treatment Plants**
- 2007 Honor Award, HNTB Corp. for **Sludge Cake Pump and Piping Replacement Project**
- 2007 Merit Award, DLZ Indiana for **Wet Weather Program Management and Long-Term Control Plan**

Indiana Water Environment Association (IWEA) 2006 Annual Meeting:

- **John Trypus** of Black & Veatch; **Carlton Ray, Bob Masbaum**, and **John Oakley** of DPW Engineering; and **Donnie Ginn** of Black & Veatch, Best Paper Award for "The Fall Creek/White River Tunnel Vision for Capturing Combined Sewer Overflow"
- **John Rigdon,** United Water, Tumble Bug Award for long-term service to the association
- **Mitch Mosier,** United Water, Plant Safety Award, Belmont Advanced Wastewater Treatment Plant, Category: Class IV

James Garrard (right) poses with other award recipients at the Friends of White River 2006 Annual Meeting. Garrard accepted an award for the Indianapolis Clean Stream Team.

CLEAN STREAM TEAM AWARDS

Each year, the Indianapolis Clean Stream Team presents honorary membership awards to select groups and individuals who have demonstrated environmental leadership, voluntary stewardship or partnerships with the city to clean our streams. 2006-07 award recipients were:

- **Dirty Dozen Hunting and Fishing Club** for the organization's sustained commitment to preserving our waterways, including its annual Fall Creek Cleanup event.
- **John Trypus** of Black & Veatch for volunteering significant time to the Clean Stream Team educational programs.
- **Eleven Indianapolis middle school teachers** whose classes participated in the first "Make a Splash" water festival.
  - Jennie Bick, Eleanor Skillen Elementary
  - Geoff Davis, Key Learning Community
  - Denice Haines, Cold Spring School
  - Elise Kilty, Eleanor Skillen Elementary
  - Linda Kirk, Cold Spring School
  - Karen McCoy, Cold Spring School
  - Stacy Pigg, Cold Spring School
  - Aleicha Ostler, Eleanor Skillen Elementary
  - Karla Reilly, Cold Spring School
  - Hazel Tribble, Key Learning Community
  - D. Tucker, Key Learning Community
- **Kara Salazar** and the **Environmental Service Learning Program at the Center for Earth and Environmental Science at IUPUI** for their service and volunteerism at community cleanup and storm drain marking events.
- **Marvin Snow,** a fifth and sixth grade teacher at the Center for Inquiry, IPS School 84, for his commitment to teaching students about protecting local waterways and emphasizing environmental stewardship in his classroom.

City of
Indianapolis
Bart Peterson, Mayor

City of Indianapolis
DPW
Department of Public Works

INDIANAPOLIS
CLEAN STREAM TEAM

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